

· 论著 ·

运动联合利塞膦酸钠治疗绝经后女性骨质疏松症疗效分析

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摘要: 目的 观察广场舞运动联合补充利塞膦酸钠防治绝经后骨质疏松症的疗效。方法 168 名绝经后骨质疏松症妇女随机分为实验组和对照组,实验组进行广场舞锻炼联合补充利塞膦酸钠治疗,对照组单纯予以补充利塞膦酸钠治疗。实验前及实验干预后 6 个月和 12 个月分别检测两组受试者腰椎 L₁₋₄、股骨颈部及 Ward 区骨密度、VAS 疼痛评分、骨代谢指标以及不良反应。**结果** 治疗 6 个月及 12 个月,两组患者 VAS 评分不同程度降低,其中以治疗组骨痛的治疗效果要明显优于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。治疗 12 个月后两组腰椎 L₁₋₄、股骨颈部及 Ward 区骨密度明显升高 ($P < 0.05$),而治疗组明显高于对照组 ($P < 0.05$)。治疗后 6 个月及 12 月,两组血清 OC 及 NTX I 较治疗前比较改善明显 ($P < 0.05$),和对照组比较,治疗组血清 OC 及 NTX I 水平改变更为明显 ($P < 0.05$);而两组不良反应无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 广场舞运动结合补充利塞膦酸钠可以有效改善绝经后骨质疏松症,是一种合适的治疗方案。

关键词: 广场舞; 绝经后骨质疏松症; 骨密度; 骨代谢

Analysis of the efficacy of exercise combined with risedronate on osteoporosis in postmenopausal women

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Abstract: Objective To observe the effect of the combination of square dance and risedronate on the prevention and treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. **Methods** A total of 168 postmenopausal women with osteoporosis were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. The experimental group was treated with square dancing exercise combined with risedronate, and the control group was supplemented with risedronate alone. Bone mineral density (BMD) of the lumbar spine 1–4, femoral neck, and Ward's, VAS pain score, bone metabolic index, and adverse reaction were measured before and 12 months after the experiment. **Results** After 6 and 12 months of the treatment, the VAS scores in both groups decreased in different degrees. The treatment effect of bone pain in the treatment group was significantly better than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). BMD of L₁₋₄, femoral neck, and Ward's area increased significantly in the two groups after 12 months of the treatment ($P < 0.05$). The effect in the treatment group was significantly better than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum OC and NTX I in the treatment group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference of adverse reaction between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Square dance exercise combined with risedronate sodium effectively relieves postmenopausal osteoporosis, and it is a suitable treatment strategy.

Key words: Square dance; Postmenopausal osteoporosis; Bone mineral density; Bone metabolism

骨质疏松症 (osteoporosis, OP),其特征为骨吸收和骨形成平衡打破,出现低骨密度 (BMD) 和骨组

织结构的退化,导致在患者关注之前发生脆性骨折。脆性骨折,主要包括髋部、脊椎、前臂以及肱骨骨折,是骨质疏松症最严重的并发症之一。对于骨质疏松症合并髋部骨折的患者,约 30% 的患者经历了髋骨

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骨折的肢体功能减退或者丧失,超过20%的患者在骨折后6~12个月内死亡。因此,对中国来说,预防和治疗骨质疏松症是一项严重的挑战^[1]。利塞膦酸钠则属于第三代双膦酸盐药物,具有较好的防治骨质疏松症的功效,同时改善前代药物的不足^[2]。随着研究不断进展,运动改善骨密度越来越为大家所重视,适当的有氧锻炼可以改善女性患者激素水平,同时改善肌肉骨骼的健康^[3]。鉴于此,我们结合中老年女性喜欢广场舞的特性,同时补充抗骨质疏松药物利塞膦酸钠,取得较好的疗效。

1 材料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2014年8月至2016年6月在我院就诊的267例绝经期女性骨质疏松患者为入选对象。入选标准:依据原发性骨质疏松症诊治指南(2011年版)确诊为绝经后骨质疏松症;且合并腰背部慢性疼痛症状,时间不短于3个月。排除标准:不符合骨质疏松症诊断标准,患有自身免疫疾病或严重代谢疾病;继发性骨质疏松患者,如:糖尿病、甲减或甲亢等内分泌性疾病;患有性腺受损的疾病或做过这类手术;半年内使用过抗骨质疏松药物或激素影响骨代谢的药物;严重的心脑血管疾病;合并妇科疾病及对药物过敏患者。本研究共纳入168例绝经后骨质疏松症患者作为研究对象,将患者随机分为治疗组和对照组,每组84例。治疗组:年龄51~78岁,平均年龄为 68.3 ± 6.6 岁,体重指数位 22.1 ± 1.7 kg/m^2 ,腰背部疼痛时间为 239.3 ± 18.7 d;对照组:年龄50~79岁,年龄为 67.4 ± 7.6 岁,体重指数为 22.3 ± 1.5 kg/m^2 ,腰背部疼痛时间 235.5 ± 18.3 d。两组患者一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。本次研究经过医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者给予钙尔奇1次1片600 mg,1日1次作为基础治疗;对照组给予利塞膦酸钠片(规格

为每片5 mg),每日1片,口服。治疗组在对照组治疗的基础上进行广场舞运动。广场舞锻炼具体方案及步骤参考文献[4]。观察为期1年。

1.3 观察指标

采用美国Lunar公司生产的DPX-L型双能X线骨密度仪测量两组患者治疗前、治疗后12个月腰椎L₁₋₄、股骨颈和Ward区的骨密度。分别于治疗前和治疗6、12个月后采用酶联免疫吸附法测定患者血清I型胶原氨基末端肽(NTX I)和骨钙素(OC),具体步骤按试剂盒说明书操作。疼痛改善情况使用视觉疼痛评分(VAS)进行评估;同时记录2组患者治疗期间出现的不良反应情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据处理,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用t检验,计数资料用百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 骨密度变化

治疗12个月后,两组患者的腰椎L₁₋₄、股骨颈部及Ward区骨密度较治疗前明显升高($P < 0.05$),而治疗组各部位骨密度较对照组升高更为明显($P < 0.05$),表1。

表1 两组骨密度改变比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/cm^2)

Table 1 Comparison of BMD between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/cm^2)

组别	腰椎 L ₁₋₄	股骨颈	Ward 区
治疗组	治疗前 0. 676 ± 0. 054	0. 712 ± 0. 058	0. 631 ± 0. 048
	治疗后 0. 746 ± 0. 062 [#]	0. 783 ± 0. 045 [#]	0. 698 ± 0. 012
对照组	治疗前 0. 675 ± 0. 056	0. 722 ± 0. 063	0. 622 ± 0. 042
	治疗后 0. 712 ± 0. 065 [#]	0. 755 ± 0. 057 [#]	0. 653 ± 0. 063

注:与对照组比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$;与治疗前比较,[#] $P < 0.05$

2.2 血清OC及NTX I的改变

药物治疗后6及12个月后,两组患者OC及NTX I明显改变,治疗组对OC及NTX I影响明显优于对照组($P < 0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患者OC及NTX I水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of OC and NTX I between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	治疗组			对照组		
	治疗前	治疗后6个月	治疗后12个月	治疗前	治疗后6个月	治疗后12个月
OC(pg/mL)	8. 95 ± 1. 13	7. 13 ± 0. 76 ^{*#}	6. 11 ± 1. 12 ^{*#}	8. 93 ± 1. 15	7. 66 ± 0. 89 [#]	6. 87 ± 1. 43 [#]
NTX(nmol/L)	16. 59 ± 0. 32	15. 12 ± 0. 67 ^{*#}	14. 22 ± 0. 23 ^{*#}	16. 65 ± 0. 43	15. 76 ± 0. 56 [#]	14. 87 ± 0. 42 [#]

注:与对照组比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$;与治疗前比较,[#] $P < 0.05$

2.3 VAS 评分比较

治疗6个月和12个月时,两组患者VAS评分较治疗前明显下降,而治疗组VAS降低较对照组更为明显,比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表3。

表3 两组治疗后VAS评分改变情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 The change of VAS of two groups after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	治疗前	治疗后6个月	治疗后12个月
治疗组	4.36 ± 1.68	2.45 ± 1.32 ^{*#}	1.93 ± 0.78 ^{*#}
对照组	4.39 ± 1.43	3.67 ± 1.54 [#]	2.57 ± 1.17 [#]

注:与对照组比较,^{*} $P < 0.05$;与治疗前比较,[#] $P < 0.05$

2.4 两组患者的不良反应比较

观察期间对照组出现胃部不适、恶心、呕吐、腹泻以及瘙痒共5例;治疗组出现恶心、腹泻、皮疹,消化不良、瘙痒共4例,两组患者对症处理均缓解;两组患者不良反应发病率比较无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

本研究中通过广场舞锻炼联合服用利塞膦酸钠干预来研究这种治疗方案对绝经后骨质疏松症患者髋部及腰椎骨密度和VAS评分改变、血清OC及NTX I以及不良反应的发生率影响。研究的结果表明与单独使用抗骨质疏松药物利塞膦酸钠,运动联合利塞膦酸钠治疗患者的髋部及腰椎骨密度提高更为明显,且明显改善血清血清OC及NTX I;同时明显降低VAS评分,且广场舞运动并不增加利塞膦酸钠的不良反应发病率。这些结果表明广场舞联合利塞膦酸钠是一种合适防治绝经后骨质疏松症的方法,可以显著降低VAS评分的基础上且不增加不良反应发病率,值得临床推广使用。

绝经后骨质疏松症严重地影响着患者健康,患者常常伴有身体疼痛,一旦出现骨折会严重危害患者生命。合适有效的方法防治骨质疏松显得尤为重要,但是各种抗骨质疏松药物有其弊端。近年来有氧运动越来越被中老年女性所喜爱,不仅改善这类人群的身体协调性,而有助于改善骨骼和肌肉健康,同时影响患者血清激素水平,进一步研究发现还可以改善骨质疏松症患者的骨密度^[5,6]。大量的研究证实雌激素在女性骨组织骨代谢和重建过程中起着重要的作用,对绝经后妇女的生理功能有重要影响,而适度中等强度的有氧运动可明显升高中老年女性血清中雌激素水平^[7]。广场舞近年来逐渐成为中

老年女性锻炼身体、业余的喜爱之一^[8]。广场舞不受场地的限制,对人群及环境要求低,即使是地下室或公园、操场都可以很好的进行;国内的研究表明,广场舞运动对绝经后女性骨密度和激素水平影响作用效果显著^[4]。

绝经后女性的雌激素大幅度降低,导致体内破骨细胞活性显著增加,出现骨吸收超过骨形成,出现骨质疏松症,因此临幊上,通过降低骨吸收来治疗骨质疏松症。双膦酸盐药物较好的通过抑制骨吸收来抗骨质疏松治疗,利塞膦酸钠作为双膦酸盐类药物的最新一代产品的代表药物之一,在防治提高骨质疏松效果的同时,改善前代双膦酸盐药物不良反应,安全性更高。利塞膦酸钠高度选择性作用于骨组织,降低对骨组织矿化的影响,避免药物性骨折发生^[9]。利塞膦酸钠其强大的抗骨吸收作用可以有效的减少骨量流失,主要通过以下途径^[10]:对磷酸钙有较强的亲和力,增加骨密度;对破骨细胞具有细胞毒性作用;进一步提高抑制骨吸收的效果;国内外大量的研究证实利塞膦酸钠治疗骨质疏松症安全有效^[11]。

本研究结果显示,与对照组单独使用利塞膦酸钠治疗比较,应用广场舞运动联合利塞膦酸钠干预治疗12个月,治疗组的骨密度较对照组升高更为明显,且骨代谢指标和VAS评分改善更为显著($P < 0.05$);这说明增加广场舞运动干预能有效改善骨密度和骨代谢,缓解患者症状,减缓患有骨质疏松症的绝经后女性骨量丢失。且本研究未发现严重的不良反应,这表明这种组合治疗方案安全有效,值得进一步探索。

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